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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/788,490	03/01/2004	Viera Bibr	T8468041US	9028
26912 7590 11/27/2007 GOWLING LAFLEUR HENDERSON LLP SUITE 1600, 1 FIRST CANADIAN PLACE 100 KING STREET WEST TORONTO, ON M5X 1G5 CANADA			EXAMINER WANG, BEN C	
			ART UNIT 2192	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/788,490

Applicant(s)

BIBR ET AL.

Examiner

Ben C. Wang

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 September 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 and 38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 and 38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 07 September 2007 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's amendment dated September 17, 2007, responding to the Office action mailed May 7, 2007 provided in the rejection of claims 1-37 wherein claims 1, 8, 16, 1821-25, 28, 32-33, and 35-36 are amended, claim 37 is canceled, and claim 38 is new.

Claims 1-36 and 38 remain pending in the application and which have been fully considered by the examiner.

Serial Number stated in the first page of the amendment is incorrect. Please correct it accordingly.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims rejection have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection – see *Krebs et al.*, art made of record, as applied hereto.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103(a)

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-12, 14, 18-29, 31, 35-36, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hulai et al. (Pub. No. US 2003/0060896 A9) (hereinafter 'Hulai') in view of Krebs et al., (*Mobile Adaptive Applications for Ubiquitous*

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Collaboration in Heterogeneous Environments, 2002, IEEE) (hereinafter 'Krebs' - art made of record)

3. **As to claim 1** (Currently Amended), Hulai discloses a method for generating a screen element, based on a data object, of a component application executing on a wireless device for display on a user interface of a wireless device, the component application including a data component having at least one data field definition and a screen component having at least one screen element definition, the components being defined in a structured definition language, the method comprising the steps of:

- selecting the screen component corresponding to the screen element selected for display (e.g., Fig. 1, element 18 – User Interface; Fig. 2, element 67 – screen generation engine; Fig. 4, element 48 – User Interface Definition Section; [0031], Lines 5-8; [0035], Lines 1-3; [0049], Lines 1-7; Fig. 8, element of S802 – i.e., create screen object; Fig. 9; Figs. 12-14; [0112], Lines 1-11; [0113], Lines 1-4);
- selecting the data component mapped by the mapping according to the mapping identifier (e.g., Fig. 4, element 52 – Device Local Data Definition Section; [0105], Lines 6-9; [0122], Lines 1-7; [0049], Lines 9-11 – a local data definition section defining the format of data to be stored locally on the mobile device by the application);
- obtaining a data object field value corresponding to the data field definition of the mapped data component (e.g., Fig. 16l, Sec. 3.2.3.3; [0039], Lines 1-7 – each of

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object classes includes attributes used to store parameters defined by the XML file, and functions allowing the XML entity to be processed at the mobile device);

- generating a screen element from the screen element definition to include the data object field value according to the format of the data field definition as defined in the mapped data component (e.g., Fig. 4, element 48 – User Interface Definition Section; [0049], Lines 1-7; Fig. 5, elements 48, 54, 56, 58 – User Interface – Device; [0078]-[0079]; Fig. 8; [0091], Lines 6-11; [0095], Lines 1-6; [0098]; Fig. 12; [0114]).

Further Hulai does not explicitly disclose identifying at least one mapping present in the screen component, the mapping for specifying a relationship between the screen component and the data component as defined by an identifier representing the mapping.

However, in an analogous art of *Mobile Adaptive Applications for Ubiquitous Collaboration in Heterogeneous Environments*, Krebs discloses identifying at least one mapping present in the screen component, the mapping for specifying a relationship between the screen component and the data component as defined by an identifier representing the mapping (e.g. Sec. of 'Mapping Interactors to Widgets', 1st Par. – The general description of the application interface needs to be mapped into the device dependent representations. The former one (data component) is expressed in the interactor language defined above and the later (screen component) is expressed in terms of view graph that refers to device dependent GUI widgets; Sec. of 'Mapping Data To Views', 1st Par. – A collection of *uforms* represents a data graph (data component), which roughly corresponds to an XML document. Each interactor defines the set of data

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types it can handle. Given an XML document, the composite interactor creates other composite or leaf interactors and associates them with corresponding uforms (data component). The user interface interactor (data component) directly maps the data to GUI components (screen component), thus bypassing the interactors; Fig. 1 – User Interface Data Flow (top row) and Application Data Flow (bottom row) result in the Application; Sec. of 'Adaptive System Architecture', 1st Par. – The server contains the description of the application interface (screen component) and the application data (data component) as two separate XML documents. The interface is expressed using interactors, which form the generic view graph of the application interface. The generic view graph is mapped into a device-specific view graph, which is finally mapped into a Graphical User Interface widget tree (screen component). The widgets can be those supported by the language platform, such as Java Swing® components, or they can be specially developed for this purpose; 2nd Par. – the application data are represented as a collection of data objects in a repository (data graph). The data objects (data component) are called uforms (short for 'universal form'), which encapsulates the data. The *uform* essentially consists of a unique identifier and a keyed list of properties).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Krebs into the Hulai's system to further provide identifying at least one mapping present in the screen component, the mapping for specifying a relationship between the screen component and the data component as defined by an identifier representing the mapping in Hulai system.

The motivation is that it would further enhance the Hulai's system by taking, advancing and/or incorporating Krebs's system which offers significant advantages that the framework support both shared data adaptation and user interface adaptation to user's preferences and display characteristics; both shared data and the user interface are specified in two XML documents; the user interface XML document specifies the application interface by a generic 'view' graph as once suggested by Krebs (e.g., Abstract, Lines 7-12).

4. **As to claim 2** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 1), Hulai discloses the method and the system wherein a plurality of the data field definitions of the data component is shared between the screen component and the data component as represented by the mapping (e.g., Fig. 16G, Sec. 2.2 – the key to ARML usage is the application definition file held on the AIRIX server. This file defines the AIRIX tables for the application, the allowed message set and the user interface definitions for the application on a given device).

5. **As to claim 3** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 2), Hulai discloses the method further comprising the step of linking the plurality of data field definitions to corresponding ones of the screen element definitions of the screen component as represented by the identifier (e.g., Fig. 16S, Sec. 5.1.3.1 (The SCREEN tag) – an identifier for the screen; [0086]; [0097], Lines 6-8; [0098]; [0109]).

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6. **As to claim 4** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 2), Hulai discloses the method further comprising the step of detecting a user event of the user interface related to the screen element (e.g., Fig. 9, elements of S918, S920, S922, S924; [0096], Lines 1-13; Fig. 10; [0101]-[0103]).

7. **As to claim 5** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 4), Hulai discloses the method further comprising the step of identifying the mapping in the screen component corresponding to the linked data component of the affected screen element (e.g., [0085]; [0086] – the particular identity of the mobile device on which the application is to be presented may be identified by a suitable identifier, in the form of a header contained in the server side application output; [0097] – virtual machine software further maintains a list identifying each instance of each event and action object, and an associated identifier of an event; i.e., Fig. 16II, Sec. 6.6.3.2, Sec. 6.6.3.3, Sec. 6.6.3.4; Fig. 16JJ, Sec. 6.7.3.2).

8. **As to claim 6** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 5), Hulai discloses the method further comprising the step of updating the data object in a memory using the data field definition of the linked data component (e.g., Fig. 16K, Sec. 3.3.2, 3.3.3.3; Fig. 16R; Figs. 15A-15C; Fig. 16M, Sec. 3.3.4, Lines 1-3, Figure 4 – a sample package definition).

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9. **As to claim 7** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 5), Hulai discloses the method further comprising the step of creating a new one of the data object in a memory using the data field definition of the linked data component (e.g., Fig. 2; [0035]-[0036] – object classes corresponding to XML entities supported by the virtual machine software, and possibly contained within an application definition file).

10. **As to claim 8** (Currently Amended) (incorporating the rejection in claim 2, Hulai discloses the method and the system wherein the data object field value is obtained by being passed to the user interface as a screen parameter (e.g., [0039], Lines 1-7 – object classes define objects that allow device to process each of the supported XML entities at the mobile device; [0041], Lines 5-7 – at run time, instances of object classes corresponding to these classes are created and populated with parameters contained within application definition file, as required; i.e., Fig. 16L, Sec. 3.3.3.5).

11. **As to claim 9** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 2), Hulai discloses the method and the system wherein a first screen element definition is mapped by a first one of the identifiers to a first one of the data components and a second screen element definition is mapped by a second one of the identifiers to a second one of the data components different from the first data component (e.g., [0085]; [0086] – the particular identity of the mobile device on which the application is to be presented may be identified by a suitable identifier, in the form of a header contained in the server side application output; [0097] – virtual machine software further maintains a list identifying

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each instance of each event and action object, and an associated identifier of an event; i.e., Fig. 16II, Sec. 6.6.3.2, Sec. 6.6.3.3, Sec. 6.6.3.4; Fig. 16JJ, Sec. 6.7.3.2).

12. **As to claim 10** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 9), Hulai discloses the method and the system wherein the first screen element definition and the second screen element definition are mapped to the same data component using the first identifier (e.g., [0085]; [0086] – the particular identity of the mobile device on which the application is to be presented may be identified by a suitable identifier, in the form of a header contained in the server side application output; [0097] – virtual machine software further maintains a list identifying each instance of each event and action object, and an associated identifier of an event; i.e., Fig. 16II, Sec. 6.6.3.2, Sec. 6.6.3.3, Sec. 6.6.3.4; Fig. 16JJ, Sec. 6.7.3.2).

13. **As to claims 11** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 2), and Hulai discloses the method and the system wherein the structured definition language is XML based (e.g., Abstract, Lines 12-17).

14. **As to claim 12** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 2), Hulai discloses the method and the system wherein the identifier is a simple primary key (e.g., [0070]; i.e., Fig. 15A, PK=LNGRECIPIENTID; Fig. 15B – primary key; Fig. 16I, Sec. 3.2.3.1 – PK – which of the table fields is the primary key for the table; Fig. 16J, Figure 2 –

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sample email schema, primary key, Figure 3 – a sample table definition section, PK=LNGMESSAGEID, PK=LNGRECIPIENTID).

15. **As to claim 14** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 2), Hulai discloses the method further comprising the step of receiving an asynchronous communication message by the device via a network coupled to the device, the message including a message data object (e.g., Fig. 1; Fig. 3; [0043]; Abstract, Lines 3-17; [0008] through [0011]).

16. **As to claim 18** (Currently Amended), Hulai discloses a system for generating a screen element, based on a data object, of a component application executing on a wireless device, for display on a user interface of the wireless device, the component application including a data component having at least one data field definition and a screen component having at least one screen element definition, the component being defined in a structured definition language, the system comprising the steps of:

- a data manager for obtaining a data object field value corresponding to the data field definition of the mapped data component (e.g., Fig. 16l, Sec. 3.2.3.3; [0039], Lines 1-7 – each of object classes includes attributes used to store parameters defined by the XML file, and functions allowing the XML entity to be processed at the mobile device); and
- a screen manager for generating a screen element from the screen element definition to include the data object field value according to the format of the data field definition as defined in the mapped data component (e.g., Fig. 4, element 48 –

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User Interface Definition Section; [0049], Lines 1-7; Fig. 5, elements 48, 54, 56, 58 –

User Interface – Device; [0078]-[0079]; Fig. 8; [0091], Lines 6-11; [0095], Lines 1-6;

[0098]; Fig. 12; [0114]).

Further Hulai does not explicitly disclose a mapping manager for identifying at least one mapping present in the screen component, the mapping for specifying a relationship between the screen component and the data component as defined by an identifier representing the mapping, and for selecting the data component mapped by the mapping according to the mapping identifier.

However, in an analogous art of *Mobile Adaptive Applications for Ubiquitous Collaboration in Heterogeneous Environments*, Krebs discloses a mapping manager for identifying at least one mapping present in the screen component, the mapping for specifying a relationship between the screen component and the data component as defined by an identifier representing the mapping, and for selecting the data component mapped by the mapping according to the mapping identifier (e.g. Sec. of 'Mapping Interactors to Widgets', 1st Par. – The general description of the application interface needs to be mapped into the device dependent representations. The former one (data component) is expressed in the interactor language defined above and the later (screen component) is expressed in terms of view graph that refers to device dependent GUI widgets; Sec. of 'Mapping Data To Views', 1st Par. – A collection of *uforms* represents a data graph (data component), which roughly corresponds to an XML document. Each interactor defines the set of data types it can handle. Given an XML document, the composite interactor creates other composite or leaf interactors and associates them

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with corresponding uforms (data component). The user interface interactor (data component) directly maps the data to GUI components (screen component), thus bypassing the interactors; Fig. 1 – User Interface Data Flow (top row) and Application Data Flow (bottom row) result in the Application; Sec. of 'Adaptive System Architecture', 1st Par. – The server contains the description of the application interface (screen component) and the application data (data component) as two separate XML documents. The interface is expressed using interactors, which form the generic view graph of the application interface. The generic view graph is mapped into a device-specific view graph, which is finally mapped into a Graphical User Interface widget tree (screen component). The widgets can be those supported by the language platform, such as Java Swing® components, or they can be specially developed for this purpose; 2nd Par. – the application data are represented as a collection of data objects in a repository (data graph). The data objects (data component) are called uforms (short for 'universal form'), which encapsulates the data. The *uform* essentially consists of a unique identifier and a keyed list of properties).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Krebs into the Hulai's system to further provide a mapping manager for identifying at least one mapping present in the screen component, the mapping for specifying a relationship between the screen component and the data component as defined by an identifier representing the mapping, and for selecting the data component mapped by the mapping according to the mapping identifier in Hulai system.

The motivation is that it would further enhance the Hulai's system by taking, advancing and/or incorporating Krebs's system which offers significant advantages that the framework support both shared data adaptation and user interface adaptation to user's preferences and display characteristics; both shared data and the user interface are specified in two XML documents; the user interface XML document specifies the application interface by a generic 'view' graph as once suggested by Krebs (e.g., Abstract, Lines 7-12).

17. **As to claim 19** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 18), please refer to claim 13 as set forth accordingly.

18. **As to claim 20** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 19), Hulai discloses the system wherein the plurality of data field definitions are linked to corresponding ones of the screen element definitions of the screen component as represented by the identifier (e.g., Fig. 16S, Sec. 5.1.3.1 (The SCREEN tag) – an identifier for the screen; [0086]; [0097], Lines 6-8; [0098]; [0109]).

19. **As to claim 21** (Currently Amended) (incorporating the rejection in claim 19), Hulai discloses the system is further comprising the presentation manager configured for detecting a user event of the user interface related to the screen element (e.g., Fig. 9, elements of S918, S920, S922, S924; [0096], Lines 1-13; Fig. 10; [0101]-[0103]).

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20. **As to claim 22** (Currently Amended) (incorporating the rejection in claim 21), Hulai discloses the system further comprising the mapping manager is further configured for identifying the mapping in the screen component corresponding to the linked data component of the affected screen element (e.g., [0085]; [0086] – the particular identity of the mobile device on which the application is to be presented may be identified by a suitable identifier, in the form of a header contained in the server side application output; [0097] – virtual machine software further maintains a list identifying each instance of each event and action object, and an associated identifier of an event; i.e., Fig. 16II, Sec. 6.6.3.2, Sec. 6.6.3.3, Sec. 6.6.3.4; Fig. 16JJ, Sec. 6.7.3.2).

21. **As to claim 23** (Currently Amended) (incorporating the rejection in claim 22), Hulai discloses the system wherein the data manager is further configured for updating the data object in a memory using the data field definition of the linked data component (e.g., Fig. 16K, Sec. 3.3.2, 3.3.3.3; Fig. 16R; Figs. 15A-15C; Fig. 16M, Sec. 3.3.4, Lines 1-3, Figure 4 – a sample package definition).

22. **As to claim 24** (Currently Amended) (incorporating the rejection in claim 22), Hulai discloses the system wherein the data manager is further configured for creating a new one of the data object in a memory using the data field definition of the linked data component (e.g., Fig. 2; [0035]-[0036] – object classes corresponding to XML entities supported by the virtual machine software, and possibly contained within an application definition file).

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23. **As to claim 25** (Currently Amended) (incorporating the rejection in claim 19), please refer to claim **8** as set forth accordingly.

24. **As to claim 26** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 19), please refer to claim **9** as set forth accordingly.

25. **As to claim 27** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 26), please refer to claim **10** as set forth accordingly.

26. **As to claim 28** (Currently Amended) (incorporating the rejection in claim 19), please refer to claim **11** as set forth accordingly.

27. **As to claim 29** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 19), please refer to claim **12** as set forth accordingly.

28. **As to claim 31** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 19), Hulai discloses the system further comprising a communication manager for receiving an asynchronous communication message by the device via a network coupled to the device, the message including a message data object (e.g., Fig. 1; Fig. 3; [0043]; Abstract, Lines 3-17; [0008] through [0011]).

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29. **As to claim 35** (Currently Amended), Hulai discloses a method for generating a data object of a component application executing on a wireless device based on a change in a screen element displayed on a user interface of a wireless device, the component application including a data component having at least one data field definition and a screen component having at least one screen element definition, the component being defined in a structured definition language, the method comprising the steps of:

- selecting the screen component corresponding to the screen element (e.g., Fig. 1, element 18 – User Interface; Fig. 2, element 67 – screen generation engine; Fig. 4, element 48 – User Interface Definition Section; [0031], Lines 5-8; [0035], Lines 1-3; [0049], Lines 1-7; Fig. 8, element of S802 – i.e., create screen object; Fig. 9; Figs. 12-14; [0112], Lines 1-11; [0113], Lines 1-4);
- selecting the data component mapped by the mapping (e.g., Fig. 4, element 52 – Device Local Data Definition Section; [0105], Lines 6-9; [0122], Lines 1-7; [0049], Lines 9-11 – a local data definition section defining the format of data to be stored locally on the mobile device by the application);
- obtaining a changed value from the screen element corresponding to the mapped data component (e.g., [0036] – parser may convert each XML tag contained in the application definition file, and its associated data to tokens, for later processing; Fig. 9; [0096], Lines 1-13; [0117], Lines 6-18);
- assigning the changed value to a data field value of the data object according to the format of the data field definition as defined in the mapped data component (e.g.,

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Fig. 16K, Sec. 3.3.2, Sec. 3.3.3.3; Fig. 16R; Figs. 15A-15C; Fig. 16M, Sec. 3.3.4, Lines 1-3, Figure 4 – a sample package definition).

Further Hulai does not explicitly disclose identifying at least one mapping present in the screen component, the mapping for specifying a relationship between the screen component and the data component.

However, in an analogous art of *Mobile Adaptive Applications for Ubiquitous Collaboration in Heterogeneous Environments*, Krebs discloses identifying at least one mapping present in the screen component, the mapping for specifying a relationship between the screen component and the data component (e.g. Sec. of 'Mapping Interactors to Widgets', 1st Par. – The general description of the application interface needs to be mapped into the device dependent representations. The former one (data component) is expressed in the interactor language defined above and the later (screen component) is expressed in terms of view graph that refers to device dependent GUI widgets; Sec. of 'Mapping Data To Views', 1st Par. – A collection of *uforms* represents a data graph (data component), which roughly corresponds to an XML document. Each interactor defines the set of data types it can handle. Given an XML document, the composite interactor creates other composite or leaf interactors and associates them with corresponding *uforms* (data component). The user interface interactor (data component) directly maps the data to GUI components (screen component), thus bypassing the interactors; Fig. 1 – User Interface Data Flow (top row) and Application Data Flow (bottom row) result in the Application; Sec. of 'Adaptive System Architecture', 1st Par. – The server contains the description of the application interface (screen

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component) and the application data (data component) as two separate XML documents. The interface is expressed using interactors, which form the generic view graph of the application interface. The generic view graph is mapped into a device-specific view graph, which is finally mapped into a Graphical User Interface widget tree (screen component). The widgets can be those supported by the language platform, such as Java Swing® components, or they can be specially developed for this purpose;

2nd Par. – the application data are represented as a collection of data objects in a repository (data graph). The data objects (data component) are called uforms (short for ‘universal form’), which encapsulates the data. The *uform* essentially consists of a unique identifier and a keyed list of properties).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Krebs into the Hulai’s system to further provide identifying at least one mapping present in the screen component, the mapping for specifying a relationship between the screen component and the data component in Hulai system.

The motivation is that it would further enhance the Hulai’s system by taking, advancing and/or incorporating Krebs’s system which offers significant advantages that the framework support both shared data adaptation and user interface adaptation to user’s preferences and display characteristics; both shared data and the user interface are specified in two XML documents; the user interface XML document specifies the application interface by a generic ‘view’ graph as once suggested by Krebs (e.g., Abstract, Lines 7-12).

30. **As to claim 36** (Currently Amended), Hulai discloses a wireless device for generating a screen element, based on a data object, of a component application executing on the wireless device for display on a user interface of the wireless device, the component application including a data component having at least one data field definition and a screen component having at least one screen element definition, the component being defined in a structured definition language, the wireless device comprising the steps of:

- means for selecting the screen component corresponding to the screen element selected for display (e.g., Fig. 1, element 18 – User Interface; Fig. 2, element 67 – screen generation engine; Fig. 4, element 48 – User Interface Definition Section; [0031], Lines 5-8; [0035], Lines 1-3; [0049], Lines 1-7; Fig. 8, element of S802 – i.e., create screen object; Fig. 9; Figs. 12-14; [0112], Lines 1-11; [0113], Lines 1-4; [0049], Lines 4-7 – a user interface definition section, specific to the user interface for the device);
- means for selecting the data component mapped by the mapping (e.g., Fig. 4, element 52 – Device Local Data Definition Section; [0105], Lines 6-9; [0122], Lines 1-7; [0049], Lines 9-11 – a local data definition section defining the format of data to be stored locally on the mobile device by the application);
- means for obtaining a data object field value corresponding to the data field definition of the mapped data component (e.g., Fig. 16I, Sec. 3.2.3.3; [0039], Lines 1-7 – each of object classes includes attributes used to store parameters defined by

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the XML file, and functions allowing the XML entity to be processed at the mobile device);

- means for generating a screen element from the screen element definition to include the data object field value according to the format of the data field definition as defined in the mapped data component (e.g., Fig. 4, element 48 – User Interface Definition Section; [0049], Lines 1-7; Fig. 5, elements 48, 54, 56, 58 – User Interface – Device; [0078]-[0079]; Fig. 8; [0091], Lines 6-11; [0095], Lines 1-6; [0098]; Fig. 12; [0114]).

Further Hulai does not explicitly disclose means for identifying at least one mapping present in the screen component, the mapping for specifying a relationship between the screen component and the data component.

However, in an analogous art of *Mobile Adaptive Applications for Ubiquitous Collaboration in Heterogeneous Environments*, Krebs discloses means for identifying at least one mapping present in the screen component, the mapping for specifying a relationship between the screen component and the data component (e.g. Sec. of 'Mapping Interactors to Widgets', 1st Par. – The general description of the application interface needs to be mapped into the device dependent representations. The former one (data component) is expressed in the interactor language defined above and the later (screen component) is expressed in terms of view graph that refers to device dependent GUI widgets; Sec. of 'Mapping Data To Views', 1st Par. – A collection of *uforms* represents a data graph (data component), which roughly corresponds to an XML document. Each interactor defines the set of data types it can handle. Given an

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XML document, the composite interactor creates other composite or leaf interactors and associates them with corresponding uforms (data component). The user interface interactor (data component) directly maps the data to GUI components (screen component), thus bypassing the interactors; Fig. 1 – User Interface Data Flow (top row) and Application Data Flow (bottom row) result in the Application; Sec. of 'Adaptive System Architecture', 1st Par. – The server contains the description of the application interface (screen component) and the application data (data component) as two separate XML documents. The interface is expressed using interactors, which form the generic view graph of the application interface. The generic view graph is mapped into a device-specific view graph, which is finally mapped into a Graphical User Interface widget tree (screen component). The widgets can be those supported by the language platform, such as Java Swing® components, or they can be specially developed for this purpose; 2nd Par. – the application data are represented as a collection of data objects in a repository (data graph). The data objects (data component) are called uforms (short for 'universal form'), which encapsulates the data. The *uform* essentially consists of a unique identifier and a keyed list of properties).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Krebs into the Hulai's system to further provide means for identifying at least one mapping present in the screen component, the mapping for specifying a relationship between the screen component and the data component in Hulai system.

The motivation is that it would further enhance the Hulai's system by taking, advancing and/or incorporating Krebs's system which offers significant advantages that the framework support both shared data adaptation and user interface adaptation to user's preferences and display characteristics; both shared data and the user interface are specified in two XML documents; the user interface XML document specifies the application interface by a generic 'view' graph as once suggested by Krebs (e.g., Abstract, Lines 7-12).

31. **As to claim 38** (new), Hulai discloses a computer readable medium comprising instructions for generating a screen element, based on a data object, of a component application executing on a wireless device for display on a user interface of the wireless device, the component application including a data component having at least one data field definition and a screen component having at least one screen element definition, the components being defined in a structured definition language, the instructions, when implemented on a computing device, cause the computing device, cause the computing device to implement the steps of:

- Selecting the screen component corresponding to the screen element selected for display (e.g., Fig. 1, element 18 – User Interface; Fig. 2, element 67 – screen generation engine; Fig. 4, element 48 – User Interface Definition Section; [0031], Lines 5-8; [0035], Lines 1-3; [0049], Lines 1-7; Fig. 8, element of S802 – i.e., create screen object; Fig. 9; Figs. 12-14; [0112], Lines 1-11; [0113], Lines 1-4);

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- selecting the data component mapped by the mapping according to the mapping identifier (e.g., Fig. 4, element 52 – Device Local Data Definition Section; [0105], Lines 6-9; [0122], Lines 1-7; [0049], Lines 9-11 – a local data definition section defining the format of data to be stored locally on the mobile device by the application);
- obtaining a data object field value corresponding to the data field definition of the mapped data component (e.g., Fig. 16l, Sec. 3.2.3.3; [0039], Lines 1-7 – each of object classes includes attributes used to store parameters defined by the XML file, and functions allowing the XML entity to be processed at the mobile device);
- generating a screen element from the screen element definition to include the data object field value according to the format of the data field definition as defined in the mapped data component (e.g., Fig. 4, element 48 – User Interface Definition Section; [0049], Lines 1-7; Fig. 5, elements 48, 54, 56, 58 – User Interface – Device; [0078]-[0079]; Fig. 8; [0091], Lines 6-11; [0095], Lines 1-6; [0098]; Fig. 12; [0114]).

Further Hulai does not explicitly disclose identifying at least one mapping present in the screen component, the mapping for specifying a relationship between the screen component and the data component as defined by an identifier representing the mapping.

However, in an analogous art of *Mobile Adaptive Applications for Ubiquitous Collaboration in Heterogeneous Environments*, Krebs discloses identifying at least one mapping present in the screen component, the mapping for specifying a relationship between the screen component and the data component as defined by an identifier

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representing the mapping (e.g. Sec. of 'Mapping Interactors to Widgets', 1st Par. – The general description of the application interface needs to be mapped into the device dependent representations. The former one (data component) is expressed in the interactor language defined above and the later (screen component) is expressed in terms of view graph that refers to device dependent GUI widgets; Sec. of 'Mapping Data To Views', 1st Par. – A collection of *uforms* represents a data graph (data component), which roughly corresponds to an XML document. Each interactor defines the set of data types it can handle. Given an XML document, the composite interactor creates other composite or leaf interactors and associates them with corresponding *uforms* (data component). The user interface interactor (data component) directly maps the data to GUI components (screen component), thus bypassing the interactors; Fig. 1 – User Interface Data Flow (top row) and Application Data Flow (bottom row) result in the Application; Sec. of 'Adaptive System Architecture', 1st Par. – The server contains the description of the application interface (screen component) and the application data (data component) as two separate XML documents. The interface is expressed using interactors, which form the generic view graph of the application interface. The generic view graph is mapped into a device-specific view graph, which is finally mapped into a Graphical User Interface widget tree (screen component). The widgets can be those supported by the language platform, such as Java Swing® components, or they can be specially developed for this purpose; 2nd Par. – the application data are represented as a collection of data objects in a repository (data graph). The data objects (data

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component) are called uforms (short for 'universal form'), which encapsulates the data.

The *uform* essentially consists of a unique identifier and a keyed list of properties).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Krebs into the Hulai's system to further provide identifying at least one mapping present in the screen component, the mapping for specifying a relationship between the screen component and the data component as defined by an identifier representing the mapping in Hulai system.

The motivation is that it would further enhance the Hulai's system by taking, advancing and/or incorporating Krebs's system which offers significant advantages that the framework support both shared data adaptation and user interface adaptation to user's preferences and display characteristics; both shared data and the user interface are specified in two XML documents; the user interface XML document specifies the application interface by a generic 'view' graph as once suggested by Krebs (e.g., Abstract, Lines 7-12).

32. Claims 15-17 and 32-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hulai in view of Krebs and further in view of Saulpaugh et al., (Pat. No. US 7,010,573 B1) (hereinafter 'Saulpaugh')

33. **As to claim 15** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 2), Hulai discloses employing Virtual Machine and XML messaging technologies (e.g., Abstract, Lines 12-17), but Hulai and Krebs do not explicitly disclose the method further comprising the

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step of checking the message for the mapping corresponding to the data component of the application provisioned on the device.

However, in an art of *message gates using a shared transport in a distributed computing environment*, Saulpaugh discloses checking the message for the mapping corresponding to the data component of the application provisioned on the device (e.g., Col. 7, Lines 1-6 – the messages may be in a data representation language such as eXtensible Markup Languages (XML), 12-16 – each such message may be sent through a client message gate that may verify the correctness of the message).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Saulpaugh into the Hulai-Krebs's system to further provide the method further comprising the step of checking the message for the mapping corresponding to the data component of the application provisioned on the device in Hulai-Krebs system.

The motivation is that it would further enhance the Hulai-Krebs's system by taking, advancing and/or incorporating Saulpaugh's system which offers significant advantages for providing a simple way to connect various types of intelligent devices to allow for communication and sharing of resources while avoiding the interoperability and complex configuration problems existing in conventional networks as once suggested by Saulpaugh (e.g., Col. 2, Lines 3-7).

34. **As to claim 16** (Currently Amended) (incorporating the rejection in claim 15), Hulai discloses the method further comprising the step of updating the message data

object corresponding to the message in a memory using the data field definition of the linked data component and then reflecting that data change in the screen element linked to the data object (e.g., [0085]; [0086] – the particular identity of the mobile device on which the application is to be presented may be identified by a suitable identifier, in the form of a header contained in the server side application output; [0097] – virtual machine software further maintains a list identifying each instance of each event and action object, and an associated identifier of an event; i.e., Fig. 16II, Sec. 6.6.3.2, Sec. 6.6.3.3, Sec. 6.6.3.4; Fig. 16JJ, Sec. 6.7.3.2; Fig. 9; [0096], Lines 16-19).

35. **As to claim 17** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 15), Hulai discloses the method further comprising the step of creating the data object corresponding to the message in a memory using the data field definition of the linked data component ([0040], Lines 4-9; [0041], Lines 5-7; i.e., [0051]; Fig. 9; [0096], Lines 16-19).

36. **As to claim 32** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 19), Hulai discloses employing Virtual Machine and XML messaging technologies (e.g., Abstract, Lines 12-17), but Hulai and Krebs do not explicitly disclose the system further comprising the mapping manager configured for checking the message for the mapping corresponding to the data component of the application provisioned on the device.

However, in an art of *message gates using a shared transport in a distributed computing environment*, Saulpaugh discloses the system further comprising the mapping manager configured for checking the message for the mapping corresponding

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to the data component of the application provisioned on the device (e.g., Col. 7, Lines 1-6 – the messages may be in a data representation language such as eXtensible Markup Languages (XML), 12-16 – each such message may be sent through a client message gate that may verify the correctness of the message).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Saulpaugh into the Hulai-Krebs's system to further provide the system further comprising the mapping manager configured for checking the message for the mapping corresponding to the data component of the application provisioned on the device in Hulai-Krebs system.

The motivation is that it would further enhance the Hulai-Krebs's system by taking, advancing and/or incorporating Saulpaugh's system which offers significant advantages for providing a simple way to connect various types of intelligent devices to allow for communication and sharing of resources while avoiding the interoperability and complex configuration problems existing in conventional networks as once suggested by Saulpaugh (e.g., Col. 2, Lines 3-7).

37. **As to claim 33** (Currently Amended) (incorporating the rejection in claim 32), Hulai discloses the system further comprising the data manager configured for updating the message data object in a memory using the data field definition of the linked data component (e.g., [0085]; [0086] – the particular identity of the mobile device on which the application is to be presented may be identified by a suitable identifier, in the form of a header contained in the server side application output; [0097] – virtual machine

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software further maintains a list identifying each instance of each event and action object, and an associated identifier of an event; i.e., Fig. 16II, Sec. 6.6.3.2, Sec. 6.6.3.3, Sec. 6.6.3.4; Fig. 16JJ, Sec. 6.7.3.2; Fig. 9; [0096], Lines 16-19).

38. **As to claim 34** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 32), Hulai discloses the system further comprising the data manager configured for creating the message data object in a memory using the data field definition of the linked data component (e.g., [0040], Lines 4-9; [0041], Lines 5-7; i.e., [0051]; Fig. 9; [0096], Lines 16-19).

39. Claims 13 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hulai in view of Krebs and further in view of Greene et al., (Pat. No. US 6,868,441 B2) (hereinafter 'Greene')

40. **As to claims 13** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 2), Hulai discloses employing Virtual Machine and XML messaging technologies (e.g., Abstract, Lines 12-17), but Hulai and Krebs do not explicitly disclose the method and the system wherein the identifier is a composite key.

However, in an art of *method and system for implementing a global ecosystem of interrelated services*, Greene discloses the method and the system wherein the identifier is a composite key (e.g., Col. 69, Lines 1-10 – for example, the PK for a given entity might be a string or an integer, or it might be a composite key having more than one component).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Greene into the Hulai-Krebs's system to further provide the method and the system wherein the identifier is a composite key in Hulai-Krebs system.

The motivation is that it would further enhance the Hulai-Krebs's system by taking, advancing and/or incorporating Greene's system which offers advantages for providing alternate, domain specific primary keys that can be used by the specific application, or by custom logic within the entity implementation, and checked for uniqueness by the central entity manager, using for example, a hashing or directory service as once suggested by Greene (e.g., Col. 69, Lines 1-10).

41. **As to claim 30** (Original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 19), please refer to claim **13** as set forth accordingly.

Response to Arguments

42. Applicant's arguments filed on September 17, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In the remarks, Applicant argues that:

a) The examiner does not appear to have explicitly rejected claim 13 (see Remarks/Arguments on P. 16, 4th Par.)

Examiner's response:

a) The rejected claim 13 is stated on pages 21-22 in the Office action mailed on May 7, 2007.

Conclusion

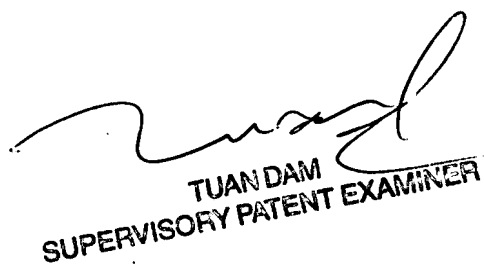
43. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ben C. Wang whose telephone number is 571-270-1240. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tuan Q. Dam can be reached on 571-272-3695. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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BCW



TUAN DAM
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

November 15, 2007